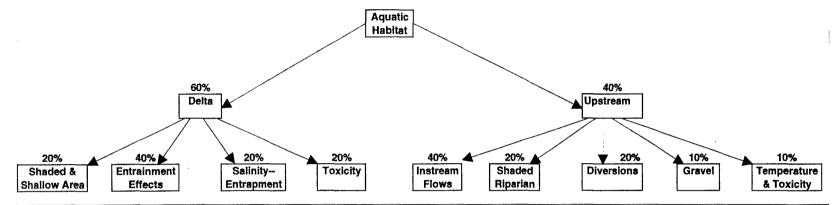
Objective:

Improve and Increase Aquatic Habitats so that they can support the sustainable production and survival of native and other desirable estuarine and anadromous fish in the estuary.



This performance measure reflects the degree to which the alternative provides suitable aquatic habitat protection and restoration for the Bay-Delta ecosystem processes and populations of organisms. The most likely unit for measuring habitat benefits are acres of fully functional habitat. Instream flows and estuarine salinity control benefits may be measured as a fraction of target flows. Toxicity and temperature effects might be measured as a fraction of the time that some non-toxic target concentration is maintained. Diversion and entrainment reduction benefits might be measured as the fraction of present (No-Action) diversion or entrainment that is eliminated by an action.

Geographic Areas

The potential to successfully achieve the maximum aquatic habitat benefits has been allocated between the Delta and upstream geographic areas. It is assumed that 40% of the benefits would be achievable in the upstream areas with 60% achievable in the Delta.

Upstream

For the upstream habitat, maximum achievable benefits have been allocated among five contributing factors: 20% for shaded riparian habitat, 40% for instream flow, 20% for reducing diversion effects, 10% for spawning gravels, and, 10% for temperature and toxicity controls.

Delta

In the Delta, the maximum achievable benefits have been allocated among four contributing factors: 20% for shallow and shaded habitat area, 40% for entrainment protection actions, 20% for estuarine salinity and entrapment zone management, and, 20% for eliminating existing toxicity effects.